Proposed Organization for the Benefit of the Mechanical Interest.

Pursuant to aunouncement published in the "Journal," a large concourse of our citizens.

white and colored, assembled at Metropolitan Hall, April 11th. The floor of the hall and galleries were literally crowded. It was estimated by these knowing the exact capacity of the hall that

present, mostly mechanics, representing the various branches of industry. The meeting was called to order shortly after

the selection of officers.

sident of the meeting. The nomination was received with enthusias-

tic applause. Mr. Oliver, came forward and after a gracecould do, it was to build a house. He believed sincerely that this meeting would meet with fruitful results. It was proposed, as he underhad political meetings since the war and nothing good had been achieved. Let us now, said he, learn how to make home comfortable by associating ourselves upon a firmer basis than politics. We should hold meetings for the purpose of exchanging our views and devising the best means practicable for the protection of

Mr. Oliver then read the the names of the following Vice Presidents:

Robert Johnson, Charles Thurston, John Adams, Peter Woolfolk, A. R. Brooks, James Turner, Thomas Hewlett, Robert Shelton John W. Garratt, and the mine of Northern passed,—among others, the bill to amend the Landon Boyd, Wm. Johnson, James Crump, James Carter, Richard Carter, Wm. Isham, Rev. James Holand, Rev. Wm. Troy, William Bartlett, Warner Lindsey, J. A. Taylor, Jos. Cox, H. L. Wigand, J. C. Bagnall, Jas. Morrisey, Wm. Leahey, Peter Stuart, Calvin Griffin and P. O. Brogan. Secretaries .- Wm. H. Lester, R. L. Hobson,

Jas. Bowser and Thos. P. Foley. The names having been read, Mr. Lindsey said that to do justice to all parts of the country, he would nominate Wm. Bartlett as first Vice President The nomination was carried unanimously.

It was then moved that the nominations as above read be received. This was also carried. and Joseph Cox, was appointed by the chair as States. a finance committee.

On motion of Mr. Henry Cox, a committee on resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Lewis Lindsey, Robt. L. Hobson, and Wm. H. Lester, was appointed. The chair requested the officers elected to

come forward and take their places on the platform, which was forthwith complied with. By request of the President, Rev. John Allen then offered a fervent and appropriate appeal to the Throne of Grace for the Divine support and countenance in the efforts then about

While a collection was being taken up by the committee on finance, the assembly sang the beautiful him, "Blow ye the Trumpet,

Mr. Lindsey, in behalf of the Committee on Resolutions, then offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were, by a unanimous vote, concurred in :

Whereas, By the blessing of Divine Providence, through the agencies of war and the great Republican party of the country, the colored men of Virginia have been released from long and cruel oppression, and invested with full civil and political rights; and whereas, it is the solemn duty of freemen to be grateful at all times to their deliverers, as is exemplified in the devotion of the American people to the illustrious Washington and his compeers; and whereas, all history has proved that the rights of individuals can best be secured and protected by thorough organization, either political or industrial; therefore, be it-Resolved. That the thanks of the people o

net, and the Congress of the United States for the prompt legislation tending to complete the work of reconstruction in the South, without which the war and the constitutional amendments would have been absolute failures. Resolved, That we endorse the National Labor Union of colored men, and appeal to the

Richmond are due to President Grant, his Cabi-

colored mechanics and laboring men of Richmond to call meetings of their respective branches of industry, for the purpose of immediate organization. Resolved, That we believe that labor can only

secure its rights and the respect due it, by or-ganization, and that all men of whatever color, who oppose the systematized organization of labor, are enemies to the best interests of the working people.

Resolved, That we denounce all agents or

agencies who have for their object the inducement of colored men to leave the State; and that we regard such persons as Democratic agencies, whose object is to reduce the Republican votes of this city, and give ascendancy to the Democratic party. Resolved, That we advise, with a proper ap-

plication of its importance, the colored men of Richmond against such dangerous demagogues; that their promises are false is evident from the testimony of the large number who have returned penniless from imaginary

Resolved, That we advise the colored men of Richmond to be industrious, sober, honest, and true, and peace and plenty will soon enter within our borders and bring joy to the barren without regard to race, color, or previous con-

United States, and pledge it our support, and advise our people throughout the State to form | Pacific railroad bill was resumed, and amendclubs and subscribe for it immediately. After the adoption of the resolutions, on mo- at \$2,50 per acre were rejected.

tion of Mr. Cox, Messrs. Edward Fox, James

who spoke as follows:

the Magna Charta of our liberty-the Consti- rescinded.

tirely upon how we train and apply our minds, ernment provisional, and directing an election sponsibilities of preserving and perpetuating Mr. Williams, fixing the day of election for liams. Standard Bearer, James Mumford.

ourselves, our God, and our country, is a mill and the latter urging a provisional government bry. through which each man, woman, and child for that State. must be ground, and our market value depends upon how fine we come out at the other end. of Hunt against Sheldon, the sitting member, It is said that "the mills of the gods grind was discussed, and it was agreed to take a vote motion, the secretary was instructed to furnish in great variety of styles, sizes, and qualities, slow, but they grind very fine." So it neces thereon to morrow.—A joint resolution was a copy of the proceedings of the meeting, for warranted equal to any Shirt in the United States sarily must be with us a as class, who have been passed appropriating \$3,000 to defray the exfor the last two hundred years deprived of all penses of the Committee on Education and the rights and privileges of education, and the Labor in investigating the charges against the advantages of accumulating capital. And as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau.-Mr. it must be slow, let it be extra fine, and when it | STEVENSON, from the Committee of Elections, | Memphis Avalanche. comes out of the mill, let there be no necessity | made a minority report of four members of the

for its going back again. Now to get money, man must have employ- as Representative at large from Virginia. ment. And to possess money, if he is a mechanic or laborer, he must have sufficient pay for his labor when employed, as will afford, by was adopted after having been amended so as temperate and economical living, to buy him a to require a majority of the members chosen homestead, educate and comfortably clothe and from each House to be necessary to constitute

We wish to establish and preserve the most friendly relationship between labor and capital, ted to a seat as Representative from the offixth to each subscriber. Address, W. Jennings De-

tion as the laborer is remunerated for his labor, and productive. I know an establishment where the mechanics get three dollars and age on all the work turned out. The result is, carefully is the interest of the employer pro- sumed in Committee of the Whole. tected, that he seldom visits the establishment.

there were between 1,000 and 1,200 persons being organized. By organization men can accomplish almost anything; but, without organization, they can accomplish comparatively nothing. Is there a necessity for the colored mochanics and laborers of the United States North. The report of the Committee of Coneight o'clock, by Mr. Lewis Lindsey, who an organizing? My answer is, there is the greatnounced that the first business in order was est necessity; and unless you do organize, in a mitted by general consent, was concurred in .few short years the trades will pass from your | The amendment to the Georgia bill offered by Mr. Henry Cox, member of the Legislature, hards-you become the servants of servants, Mr. Williams on the 12th instant was then arose and nominated Mr. John Oliver for pre- the sweeper of shavings, the scrapers of pitch, rejected by a vote of 24 years to 25 nays. and the carriers of mortar.

ful bow, said that he esteemed it an honor to for the extermination of colored labor, and behave been elected President of the first labor- cause I do not find the colored men organized session.

the business men of Richmond who conduct o'clock Tuesday. cules, expecting to stop the car. He thought if the press of Richmond would stop fighting ported by the committee on the District were capital behind him, for building up their railroads and developing the resources of the State, | men's Saving and Trust Company. and go in and buy up the stock themselves, encourage railroads all over and through the State, they would be fighting a point that they could carry; if they did not, Northern capital would build railroads all around the city in face of the Legislature, and draw off the trade and carry your city by greenbacks, as General

Grant carried it by bullets. He pressed upon the colored people the importance of habits of industry, frugality, and works, and a general good time to-night. temperance. Spoke at lenth in support of the claim of the New Era, a colored newspaper, On motion of Lewis Lindsey, a committee of Frederick Douglass, and regarded as the naedited in Washington, by Sella Martin and three, Messrs. J. A. Taylor, David Robertson, tional organ of the colored men of the United

each other, that in proportion as they had con- served. fidence in, and respect for each other, in proportion would the white people of Richmond respect them.

Mr. Myers here excused himself from the labor question, and asked his hearers their indulgence. He said there were two things he could not understand, and he hoped some one in the city of Richmond would inform his clouded understanding. He could not underto be initiated for the benefit of the laboring stand how a colored man could vote the Democratic ticket, or how a Democrat could have the cheek to ask a colored man to vote the Democratic ticket The Democrats say they have always been, and are now, the friends of the negro. He thought they had a very bad way of showing it. He generally proved his friends by their words. Now, if the Democrats, who say they are our friends, want us to have confidence in the sincerity of their friend ship, let them come along with us to the polls on the third Tuesday in May and deposit a Republican ballot, and elect a Republican Mayor; unless they did that they are not our friends, and cannot be so long as they remain in the ranks of the Democratic party.

He said he did hear that Democratic negroes did live in Richmond in peace. He was very glad they were not in Baltimore. He said the legislation is class legislation, and that it was holding in check the prosperity of the State. The State should have a free railroad and a free school law. He claimed that the legislation and acts of the Democratic party looked very much like re-enslaving the negro, and he believed that if they got full control of this Government, every negro in the land would be a slave in less than ten years. He advised the Republicans to stand united, and make their leaders stand united; and if they did not, why, throw them all overboard and lead yourselves. The party must forget the past and concentrate and look only to the future for success. Let by-gones be by-gones, and each and every man walk to the polls in May, and cast a solid vote for the Republican nominees.

At the conclusion of Mr. Myers' address speeches were made by Mr. Norton Cox and other members of the Legislature, and by Messrs. Lester and Lindsey, of this city, who strongly urged unity of action in the coming campaign, and severely denounced certain agents who are persuading the colored men to leave the State.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That our thanks are due the Evening State Journal for its able advocacy of the principles of the Republican party and the equal rights of all men before the law, without regard to race or color, and that we recommend its liberal patronage by our people. On motion of Mr. Lindsey, a vote of thanks

was tendered to such papers as have indersed the cause of labor.

CONGRESSIONAL.

memorial of the Universal Peace Societyagainst the proposed enlargement of West fields of this State, when labor and good wages | Point Military Academy .- Mr. McDonald dewill be found for the whole working people, livered an argument in support of the bill in aid of the Mediterranean and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.—The Senate insisted Resolved. That we endorse the New Ena as upon the amendment to the deficiency approments restricting sales of land to actual settlers

IN THE HOUSE, a large number of bills were Johnson, and James Massey were appointed introduced and referred .- Resolutions granting the Hall to the colored people for a ratification The chair next introduced to the meeting of the 15th amendment, and appointing a select Mr. Isaac Myers, of Baltimore, President of committee to make arrangements for the parthe National Labor Union of Colored Men, ticipation of the House therein, were adopted after discussion.—The consideration of the ticipate in the festivities. I am happy to meet with you, although I tariff bill was resumed in committee of the see not more than one or two familiar faces. I Whole .- After the committee rose, Mr. Butler am proud to say that I feel myself just as much of Mass., made another ineffectual effort to inat home as if I were in my native State. But troduce his joint resolution for the annexation yesterday we were in chains, deprived of a of Dominica; and the resolution previously Col. J. L. Poston were appointed a committee shadow of the rights of a man. To-day not a adopted granting the use of the Hall for the of arrangements. cord binds our limbs, and by the authority of celebration of the fifteenth amendment were The following committees were added: On

free institutions and a republican form of gov. November, 1872. Speeches were made by Messrs. Tirron and Howe-the first declaring Each one of these duties which we owe to that Georgia had already been reconstructed, ee: Hon. D. A. Nunn, Jas. Lott, W. A. Ma-

IN THE HOUSE, the Louisiana election case Committee in favor of the right of Mr. Segar

APRIL 13 .- IN THE SENATE, the resolution for a joint special Committee on Indian Affairs feed his children, and have a few pennies laid by for old age. The value of your labor, then, is what it will cost you to do this, and not what a man or a combination of men would choose

WILLIAMS and ABBOTT in favor of the same. IN THE HOUSE, Mr. F. E. SHOBER was admit- with a choice of numerous valuable premiums because we believe their interests to be insepa- District of North Carolina.-A billhere re- morest, 838 Broadway, N. Y.

in the South upon the Democratic party of the icle. ference on the dificiency bill having been sub-

IN THE House, after the transaction of va-And why do I make such a broad and posi- rious matters of minor importance, the tariff tive assertion? It is because I find the white bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole; mechanics of the North and South organized its consideration occupying the entire time un-

ness men to build up the town. He regarded sion. It was agreed to take final vote at 6

their business with so much prejudice and hate In the House, the report of the conference toward Northern men, and combining to pre- committee on the deficiency bill was adopted vent the flow of foreign capital useless, and by a vote of 102 yeas to 70 nays.-Under the every effort to arrest its progress would be as rule assigning the afternoon of the third Frithe little boy who laid under the wheels of Her- day in each month to the business of the Disact of March 3d, 1865, to incorporate the Freed-

Rejoicings Over the Ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

CLEVELAND, April 14 .- The colored people are celebrating the fifteenth amendment act in from this city, as to bankrupt your merchants, this city to-day. A large procession on foot, in carriages, and on horseback, paraded the streets, with bands of music and banners. The celebration will terminate with speeches, fire-

Boston, April 14.—The ratification of the fifteenth amendment was celebrated by the colored population of the city and vicinity to day with imposing ceremonies. A large procession with flags and music passed through the streets, and a salute was fired at the public square. He particularly enjoined upon his hearers to To-night St. James Hall was crowded to hear have confidence in each other and respect for addresses, after which a substantial supper was

TORONTO, April 14.—The adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the American Constitution was celebrated by the colored citizens | tle upon lands, under the Pre-emption or Homehere last night.

Boston, April 14 .- The ratification of the fifteenth amendment was celebrated to-day by the colored people of this city with much spirit. A salute was fired at noon by order of Governor Classin. A large procession was formed of military and naval organizations and other societies, and a large delegation of colored citizens. Among the invited guests who rode in the procession were Governor Classin and staff, and many State officials. After passing through the principal streets Faneuil Hall was reached and soon filled. The president of the day, Charles R. Raymond, made a short address, in which he referred to the day as the colored man's 4th of July. He felt that the time would soon come when those who traduced them as a race would be eager to acknowledge their ca-

William Lloyd Garrison was introduced. and referred to his early efforts in the antislavery cause, saying forty years ago he was in the cell of the Baltimore prison for his convictions. To the Republican party belonged the credit of the great act they were celebrating. He did not speak as a party man, but as a matter of justice before God. He recognized the instrument which had brought about the great change. They were here to give their hands to President Grant, and let him know that, in the cradle of liberty, they recognized seemed slow, he certainly has been sure. He had never doubted his intentions, his desires, and his purposes as to the rights of the colored population since he saw the letter which he wrote at Vicksburg on the subject.

In conclusion he advocated the ballot for wo-David Walker, of Charlestown, delivered an

Colonel Holmes, of New York, read a poem. Boston, April 14 .- The celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment was continued at Fancuil Hall this evening. Speeches were made by Rodney French, Rev. William H. Channing, Wendell Phillips, and

Resolutions were passed accepting the rati- land. fication of the fifteenth amendment as the deliberate act of the whole American people, recognizing the Republican party as thoroughly alive to the spirit of the age, and calling on the newly enfranchised to guard with ceaseless vigilance and jealousy the priceless boon of liberty, and declaring that the names of Lincoln, Grant, Sumner, Garrison, Phillips, and John Brown are inseparably connected with the grand events of this era of our national ex-

CINCINNATI, April 14. - The procession of colored people to-day occupied about three April 11 .- In the Senate, was presented a hours in passing a given point. The spectacle was very imposing.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Pursuant to notice, a meeting was held at the Colored Methodist Church, Brownsville, the national organ of the colored men of the priation bill, and a committee of conference was | Tennessee, on Thursday, April 7th, to arrange appointed. -The consideration of the Northern | the preliminaries for a grand celebration of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. W. A. Mabry was elected chairman, and

James Lott, secretary. On motion, it was resolved to hold the celebration on Saturday, May 7th; and to invite

all law-abiding citizens, far and near, to par-Hon. D. A. Nunn and J. L. Winfield, Jr., were delegated to invite distinguished speakers from abroad; and Col. John L. Sherman and

tution of the United States of America-we APRIL 12 .- IN THE SENATE, the House bill resolutions, H. Bennett, James Lott, Greene are authorized to say, each man to his neigh- in relation to polygamy in Utah was reported Estes. Finance Committee, Rev. Samuel Wilbor, we stand equally before the law as Ameri- with amendments.-The Georgia bill was pro- liams, Chas. Somerville, Greene Estes. Officeeded with. Mr. Pomerov gave notice of an cers of the Day-Grand Marshal, W. A. Ma-What we will be in the future depends en- amendment declaring the existing State gov- bry; Assistant Marshals, Robert Dupree, Wm. in every-day life, to the industrial, moral, reli- of members of the General Assembly next No- Chilton. Special Police, J. Scott, H. Andergious, and political duties as free men and as vember. Mr. Wilson withdrew his amend- son, Wm. Joiner, H. Estes, Alex. Claiborne. citizens, having an equal proportion of the re- ment to make way for a further amendment by Chaplains, Rev. M. Winfield, Rev. Sam'l Wil-

The following resident speakers were select-

It was unanimously resolved to exclude all intoxicating liquors from the grounds; and on publication, to each of the following papers, viz: NEW ERA, N. Y. Weekly Tribune, Christian Index, West Tennesseean, and the Daily

Adjourned sine die. W. A. MABRY, Chairman. JAMES LOTT, Secretary.

BROWNSVILLE, TENN., April 7, 1870. The May number of Demorest's Young America is as usual full of novelties, entertaining subscription to Young America. Yearly, \$1.50,

Mass-Meeting at Metropolitan Hall rable; because we believe and know in propor- ported in reference to international unitary THE Republicans of the city on Saturday eve. coinage.-In the Louisiana election case, the ning tendered to Hon. J. W. Fanagan, Senaand encouraged, in proportion is capital safe claim of Mr. Sheldon to his seat was sustained for from Texas, a handsome serenade at his by a party vote ; and by a like vote, in the quarters at the Casparis House, on Capitol Pennsylvania election case of Taylor against Hill. They spoke through Sella Martin, of Willard Warner. twenty-five cents a day, and so much per cent- Reading, Mr. Taylor was admitted to the seat the New Era, who referred to Senator Flans- George E Sponcer. heretofore occupied by his opponent.-After an gan's brave record for the right, and who was the shep turns out a third more work, with the effort by Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., to introduce answered by the Senator in a very appropriate. same number of hands, than any other estab- his joint resolution for the annexation of Domi- sensible, and suggestive speech, in the course lishment of the same kind in the State, and so nica, the consideration of the tariff bill was re- of which he announced his firm adherence to the Republican party and to Radical Republi-APRIL 14 .- IN THE SENATE, the resolution can measures, and favored a system of public orriss se How can labor be made respectable and pro- for the consideration in open session of treaties improvement for the improvement of his great ductive and protect its rights? We answer, by for the acquisition of foreign territory was in- empire Commonwealth. He also pledged the definitely postponed. -The Georgia bill having | Legislature and people of Texas to lend every been taken up. Mr. Morton addressed the possible facility to emigration and capital to Thomas W. Osbern. Senate, charging the Ku-Klux Klan outrages carry out this great design .- Sunday Chron- Abijah Gilbert.

DIED.

VASHON .- On Tuesday, the 19th inst., of oneumonia, Olive Howard, youngest child of Oliver P. Morton. Prof. George B. and Susan Paul Vashon, aged Daniel D. Pratt. one year, seven months and sixteen days.

Obituary.

At Lawrence, Kansas, on the 10th inst., of meumonia, Mrs. B. W., wife of Russell N. oote, Esq., of that city, aged 59 years.
In the death of Mrs. Foote all who knew her er's meeting ever held in Richmond. He felt honored not only because it was a laborer's meeting, but because he was himself a laborer, meeting, but because he was himself a laborer, and educate your children by the command employment, and educate your children by the command employment in the control of the command employment in the com to one cent for half ounce letters, and replace his wisdom has made as a help-meet for man, Mr. Myers discussed at some length the im- ing the franking privilege by a system of she accompanied her husband and children to George Vickers*. portance of organization, and as an evidence stamped envelopes.—The bill amendatory of Kansas during the dark and unpromising days of what men may do, he referred to the colored the census law was passed as amended by the of that now flourishing State, and with them stood the purport of the call for this reunion, Ship Yard Company of Baltimore, and other substitute of the Senate Committee.—The braved the dangers and vicissitudes of the times. similar organizations throughout the country. Georgia bill was proceeded with, Mr. Pomeroy The trials through which they passed endeared He spoke of the organization of a co-operative advocating his amendment offered on the 12th them the more closely, and naught but the happy | Jacob M. Howard..... association of the carpenters, brick-masons, inst; and Messrs. Hamilton of Texas, Bore- promise of meeting in heaven, that always cheers and plasterers of Richmond, to help the busi- MAN and Pool also taking part in the discus- and lightens the Christian heart, could reconcile her mourning and bereaved friends to this loss. Years ago, when a stranger, far away from nome and friends, the writer of these lines sat at her fireside and ate at her board, and he can well join with her husband and children in their heartfelt sorrow.

> But we shall all follow in a little while from our tenancy here to a fee simple in the land of eternal rest. May we be ready, like her, to answer the summons, and leave behind us such a record that our children may rise up and call us

Mrs. JAMES GILLIARD

Would respectfully give notice to friends and the public generally, that she has opened a first-

Boarding House, No. 76 NORTH STREET, BALTIMORE,

where all attention will be given and no pains spared to make a pleasant home to all who may favor her with a call. Terms reasonable. Baltimore, April 14, 1870. ap14-1m.

All About the Public Lands.

HAWES' MANUAL OF U. S. SURVEYING. Tells all About the Public Lands.

It tells how the Government lands are sur-

It tells how to enter, locate, purchase or setstead Laws, Military Bounty Act, or with Agricultural College or Revolutionary Land Scrip. It tells how public grants of Land to States and Corporations, for railroads, canals, schools, universities and other purposes, are adjusted. It tells how to take up government land under the Homestead Act, and gives full instructions, with blank forms, fees, &c., It tells in what States and Territories the publie lands are.

TANY PERSON POSSESSING THE REQUISITE QUALI FICATIONS, WITHOUT REGARD TO "RACE OR COLOR," MAY TAKE UP AND SETTLE UPON 80 or 160 ACRES OF ANY UNOCCUPIED PUBLIC LAND BY PAY-ING \$5 to \$10 DOWN, AND \$10 to \$20 IN FIVE

It tells what are the rights of Foreigners in

regard to the acquisition of the public lands. It tells about Mineral Lands and Mining Claims This Manual contains 230 octavo pages, printed on elegant tinted paper, and is handsomely bound in cloth. It is a comprehensive, complete HAND-Book of the Public Land System of the United

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, Washington, May 25, 1868. The undersigned have carefully examined the SURVEYING MANUAL prepared by J. H. HAWES,

In addition to complete and authentic instructions on all questions relating to the United States system of rectangular surveys, the work contains a carefully prepared Synopsis of the his course with honor. (Cheers.) If the Presi- Land Laws, and instructions for acquiring titles dent, since he has been elected to office, has under them. It is almost indispensable to every Surveyor and Lawyer in the land States, and should find a place in all the school libraries and higher institutions of learning in the country. S. C. POMEROY.

Chairman of Senate Com. on Public Lands GEO. W. JULIAN. Chairman of House Com. on Public Lands.

Washington, Feb. 3, 1868. I have examined the Surveying Manual pre pared by J. H. Hawes, Esq., and he has consulted with me frequently in regard to its subject-matter while it was in preparation, and I take pleasure in certifying that it is a work of much value to surveyors in the public land States and Territories, and to all lawyers, land-brokers, or other persons dealing in or locating public

Parties remitting the price of the book to Mr. Hawes may rely upon receiving their copies J. M. EDMUNDS. Late Com. of the General Land Office.

The Surveying Manual, carefully wrapped, will be promptly sent by mail, postage paid, on receipt of THREE DOLLARS. Money should be sent in P. O. money orders, egistered letters, or drafts.

J. H. HAWES, Washington, D. C.

LINCOLN CO-OPERATIVE The regular monthly meeting, on the first

MONDAY NIGHT each month, in the Columbia Law Buildings,

Fifth street, between D and Louisiana avenue. Working people and their friends are invited

G. F. NEEDHAM,

Secretary.

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FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE SENATE

Term exp's. Mississipph ...1871 Adelbert Ames..... ...1873 Hiram R. Revels... Missouri .. 1871 Charles D. Drake187; the United States. 1873 John M. Thayer. .1875 Thomas W. Tipton Nevada. Wm A. Buckingham 1875 tative, and each State Labor Union to three for the State at New Hampshire large in the National Laber Union, provided that representative derive their election direct from the organization they 1875 James W. Patterson. 1878 claim to represent. New Jersey. .1873 Alexander G. Cattell... .1875 John P. Stockton* New York 1871 Roscoe Conkling. Homer V. M. Miller* Joshua mill. .1873 Reuben E. Fenton ... North Carolina. Richard Yates .. Indiana. Ohio. 1873 John Sherman..... .1875 Allen G. Thurman* J. B. Howell 1871 Geo. H. Williams. 1871 State Labor Unions, by the State Labor Conventions at their next meeting preceding the annual meeting of the National Labor Union. If neither elect a Vice President, then the James Harlan .1873 Henry W. Corbett ... Pennsylvania. 1871 Simon Cameron...... Edmund G. Ross Samuel C. Pomeroy. Rhode Island Kentucky Thomas C. McCreery*. .1871 Henry B. Anthony Garrett Davis *... Wm. Pitt Kelloge .1873 Fred'k A. Sawyer.... .1870 Joseph S. Fowler. .1875 Wm. G. Brownlow .. Maryland. 1873 (Vacant) 1875 Justin S. M orrill Massachusetts ...1873 | Sac 2. The Vice President shall, in the absence or disabili-1871 Geo. F. Edmunds. ...1875 | ties of the Presil ut, perform the duties of his office, Virginia. .1871 John W. Johnston Waltman T. Willey... Minnesota. Daniel S. Norton*1871 Arthur I. Boreman ...

Alexander Ramsey Timothy O. Howe..... Matt. H. Carpenter......1875 Republicans, 19; *Democrats, 11. Vacancies, 4. A full ienate would contain 74 members.

The Senators elect from Georgia and Virginia have not been HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Alabama. New Hampshire.

1-Jacob H Ela

4-John Fox.*

-John Morrissey.*

7—Harvey C. Calkin.* 8—James Brooks.*

9-Fernando Wood.*

10-Clarkson N. Potter.*

Job E. Stevenson

4-William Lawrence

5-William Mungen.

Pennsylvania.
1.—Samuel J. Randall.

Charles O'Neill.

4-William D. Kelley 5 John R. Reading.* 6-John D. Stiles.*

7-Wash. Townsend. 8-J. Lawrence Getz.

9—Oliver J. Dickey. 10—Henry L. Cake. 11—Daniel M. Van Anken.

12-George W. Woodward.*

13—Ulysses Mercur. 14—John B. Packer. 15—Richard J. Haldeman.

16-John Cessna. 17-Daniel J. Morrell.

19—Glenni W. Scofield. 20—Calvin W. Gilfillan

Rhode Island. 1—Thomas A. Jonckes

-Solomon D. Hoge

3-William B. Stokes 4-Lewis Tillman.

5-William F. Prosso 6-Samuel M. Arnell

-Isaac R. Hawkins

2-Luke P. Poland.

Virginia. 1—Richard S. Ayer. 2—James H. Platt.

-Charles H. Porte

4-George W. Booker

3-Worthington C. Smith.

Texas.

4-W. D. Simpson.

South Carolina.

At Large-John B. Rogers. 1-Roderick R. Butler. 2-Horace Maynard.

2-Nathan F. Dixon

--(Resigned.)

2-C. C. Bowen

21—[Contested.] 22—James S. Negley.

23—Darwin Phelps. 24—Joseph B. Donley

18-Wm. H. Armstro

-John A. Smith.

6-Samuel S. Cox *

2-Aaron F. Stevens.

2—Charles W. Ruckley. 3—Robert S. Heffin, 3-Jacob Benton. 4-Charles Hayes New Jersey. 1-William Moore. 2—Charles Haight.* 3—John T. Bird.* -Sherman.* [The Alabama members 4-John Hill. were elected in August, and onsequently have not been 5-Orestes Cleveland New York.

1—Henry A. Reeves.*

2—John G. Shumaker.*

3—Henry W. Slocum.* admitted. Arkansas. 1-Logan H. Root. 2-Anthony A. C. Rogers.*

3-Thomas Boles. California. 1—Samuel B. Axtel.* 2-Aaron A. Sargent. -James A. Johnson. Connecticut. 1—Julius Strong. 2—Stephen W. Kellogg. 11-George W. Greene. 12-John H. Ketcham. 3-H. H. Starkweather 4-William H. Barnum.

13—John A. Griswold.* 14—Stephen L. Mayhem.* Benjamin T. Biggs.* 15-Adolphus H. Tanner. 16-Orange Ferriss. Charles M. Hamilton. 17-William A. Wheeler 18—Stephen Sanford. 19—Charles Knapp. 20—Addison H. Laffin. Georgia, [Seven Districts. No elec-[Seven Districts. As the control of the Members of the XList Congress. The 21—Alex. H. Bailey.

1. Date of the last congress 22—John C. Churchill.

22. Alex. H. Sailey.

23-Dennis McCarthy. 1-J. W. Clift. 24—George W. Cowles. 25—William H. Kelsey 2-Nelson Tift *
3-William P. Edwards. 26-Giles W. Hotchkis 27—Hamilton Ward. 28—Noah Davis, jr. 29—John Fisher. 4-Samuel E. Gove, -Charles H. Prince. 30-David S. Bennett. 31-Porter Sheldon. North Carolina.

At Large-John A Logan. 1-Norman B. Judd. 1-Clinton L. Cobb. 2-John F. Farnsworth. 2-David Heaton. 4—John B. Hawley. 5—Ebon C. Ingersoll 4—(Resigned.) 5—Israel G. Lash 6-Francis E. Shober 7-Plato Durham.* 6-Burton C. Cook. 8—Shelby M. Cullon 9—Thornton W. McNeely. 10—Albert G. Burr.* 1--Peter W. Strader.* 1-Samuel S. Marshall.* 3-Robert C. Schenck 13-John M. Crebs. i-Wm. E. Niblack.*

7—James J. Winans. 8—John Beatty. 9-Edw. F. Dickinson. 10-Truman H. Hoag.* -Wm. S. Holman. 4-Geo. W. Jalian. -John Coburn. 11-John T. Wilson 6-Daniel W. Voorhees. 12-Phil. Van Trump 13-George W. Morgan. -Godleve S. Orth. 14-Martin Welker, 15-Eliakim H. Moore 8-Jas. N. Tyner. 9-John P. C. Shanks 16—John A. Bingham.

17—Jacob A. Ambler.
18—William H. Upson.
19—James A. Garfield. -Wm. Williams. 1-Jasper Packard Iowa. 1—George W. McCrary. 2-William Smyth. 3-Wm. B. Allison 1-Joseph S. Smith.

6-Frank W. Palmer Kansas. 1—Sidney Clarke Kentucky 1-Lawrence S. Trimble. 2-Wm. M. Sweeney. (Resigned.) 4-J. Proctor Knott. -Thomas L. Jones. -James B. Beck. S-George M. Adams." 9-John M. Rice." Louisiana. 1-Louis St. Martin.

4-Wm. Loughridge

2-Lewis A. Sheldon. 3—Adolphe Bailey.* 4—Michael Ryan.* 5—George W. McCranie.* Maine. 1-John Lynch. 2—Samuel P. Morrill. 3—James G. Blaine. 4—John A. Peters. 5-Eugene Hale. Maryland

1-Samuel Hambleton.* 2-Stevenson Archer. 3-Thomas Swann.* 4-Patrick Hamill.* 5--Frederick Stone 1-James Buffington 3-Ginery Twitchell. 4—Samuel Hooper. 5—Benjamin F. Butler. 6—Nathaniel P. Banks.

7—George M. Brooks. 8—George F. Hoar. -Wm. B. Washburn 10-Henry L. Dawes. Michigan. 1—Fernando C. Beaman. 2-Wm. L. Stoughton -Austin Blair 4-Thomas W. Ferry. 6-Randolph Strickland.

-Morton S Wilkinson

2—Eugene M. Wilson.*

Mississippi.

1—George E. Harris,

2—J. L. Morphis,

3—J. C. W. McKee, 4-L. W. Perce. -Erastus Wells.* -Gustavus A. Finkelburg -James R. McCormick 4-Sempronius H. Boyd. 5—Samuel S. Burdett 6—Robert T. Van Horn. 7—Joel F. Asper. 8—John F. Benjamin. 9-David P. Dver.

-Robert Ridgway 6-William Milnes, -Lewis McKenzie. 8-A K. Gibson. At Large-Joseph Segar. West Virginia -Isaac H. Duvall 2-James C. McGrew 3-John S. Witcher. Wisconsin. 1-Halbert E. Paine 2-Benj. F. Hopkins Nebraska.

1 John Taffe. 4-Chas. A. Eldridge. 1-Thomas Fitch. 6-Cad. C. Washburn. Republicans, including Radicals and Conservatives Democrats, 71. One seat, Covode's, in Pennsylvania contested. Members not sworn in from Georgia, Mississippi, and Texas, make, with the contested seat, 17 vacancies. A full House would have 245 members.

NATIONAL

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Approved July 25, 1868.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS.

CASH CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.

DIRECTORS: C. H. CLARE, E. A. ROLLINS, JAY COOKS, F. RATCHFORD STARR, HENRY D. COOKE, W. R. CHANDLER, W. G. MOORREAD. JOHN D. DEFREES, EDWARD DODGE, H. C. FAHNESTOOK. J. HINCKLEY CLARK, OFFICERS:

C. H. CLARK, Philadelphia, President.

JAY COOKE, Chairman Finance and Executive Committee.

HENRY D. COOKE, Washington, Vice President.

EMERSON W. PEET, Philadelphia, Secretary and Actuary.

E. S. TURNER, Washington, Assistant Secretary.

FRANCIS G. SMITH, M. D., Medical Director.

J. EWING MEARS, M. D., Assistant Medical Director.

JAY COOKE & CO., General Agents,

FIFTEENTH STREET,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OPPOSITE TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

ARTICLE II.

Szc. 2. Each organization shall be entitled to one represen

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 3. There shall be one Vice President for each State

Territory, and the District of Columbia, to be chosen by the State Labor Unions where they exist. Where there are no

National Labor Union shall have power to appoint at their

APTICLE IV.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. The Recording Secretary shall keep a correct ac

Bureau of Labor. He shall fill all blanks, and write all or-

ders for money on the Treasurer. He shall keep a debit

finances at each meeting of the Bureau of Labor, and per-

ARTICLE VI.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. The Bureau of Labor shall meet at least once in

the rights of the workingmen of the various organizations chartered by the National Labor Unions in bringing to jus-

tice those who may rob them of their wages, the bringing about such legislation in the several States as may be ne-

cessary for the interest and advancement of the condition

Sec. 2. They shall regulate the salary of the President, Secretary, and such other officers as may be necessary to accomplish the objects of the National Labor Union.

Sec. 3. They shall report annually to the National Labor Union the condition of the various organizations, also the general condition of colored labor in the United States, with such recommendations as they may think necessary.

Sec. 4. They shall, in connection with the President, act as agents for the securing of employment, to labor of all kinds, and its transfer from one State to another.

Sec. 5. All communications in relation to business per-taining to the Labor Union or Bureau of Labor, must be marked on the envelope "official," and addressed to the Presi-dent, Post Office Box 191, Washington, D. C.

ARTICLE VIII.

SEC. 1. Seven members, in any organization, shall be suffi-cient to apply for a charter, which shall be granted on the

payment of five dollars.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of each organization to prepare

an annual statement of the condition of said organization, with such other information as may be to the interest of

month before the meeting of the National Labor Union, that the reports may be printed for the use and benefit of the

ARTICLE IX.

Sec. 1. Each local organization or representative shall pay a tax of ten cents annually per member. The tax of an or-ganization shall be paid on the presentation of the creden-tials of the delegate; and no delegate shall be allowed to take part in the deliberations of the Union until the tax is

ARTICLE X.

ARTICLE XI.-ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Report of standing and special committeef.

ARTICLE XIL

Prospectus of the National Labor Union and

Fellow Citizens and Workingmen of the United States:
The question of the hour is, How can the workingman best improve his condition? This question is not only being agitated in the United States, but throughout the civilized

world. The universal law of our existence is: "In the sweat

of thy face thou shalt eat thy bread." We desire to impress

It should be the aim of every man to become a capitalist; that is, every man should try and receive an exchange for his labor, which, by proper economy and investment, will, in the future, place him in the position of those on whom he is now dependent for a living. At least it should be your aspiration to become the owner of your own homestead and place that homestead beyond the reach of want and poverty.

As workingmen we can only possess these blessings by being industrious with our brains and hands, temperate in our

It is the duty of our National Labor Union, and more par-

ticularly the Bureau of Labor created by your delegates as-sembled from nearly every State in the Union, to advise with you upon the best and most speedy means to better your

We look with painful emotions upon the present condition of colored labor in the several States. Disorganized, poorly paid, assaulted, and, in many cases, totally indifferent to its

We advise you, 1st, to immediately organize, because labor can only protect itself when organized: that is, by being organized thoroughly, you have the command of capital. You receive better pay for your labor. You learn where and how to invest your labor to better advantage. You learn the value of the capital invested with your labor—how to respect that saying and make that capital assessment represents.

that capital, and make that capital respect your labor. You

earn how and where to create employment, to give your

selves work when you are debarred by opposite combina-tions. You learn the wants of your fellow workmen, and

In a word, without organization, you stand in danger of being exterminated. You cannot expect to be profitably employed, and the trades will soon die out in the race. With organization you will find employment, you will force

opposite combinations to recognize your claims to work without restriction because of our color, and open the way for your children to learn trades and move forward in the

enjoyment of all the rights of American citizenship. How shall you organize? We answer call a general meeting of the

workingmen in every city and town, and after discussing the importance of organization, appoint a committee of one from each branch of trade or labor represented, to prepare

a plan for erganization. When they have reported a plan

then appoint your committee on constitution and permanent organization. When they report, proceed immediately to form yourselves into an association, send a copy of your constitution and list of officers to the Bureau of Labor, and get your charter. We would advise, where there is a suffic-

separate associations. As each man desires to follow that business for which he has been educated. As a constitution

for the government of a carpenters' association will not suitfor the government of a laborers' association, it is im-

portant that you organize each tranch separately. Five men

interest of that particular branch, than being associate with five hundred men of several branches. Mixed organi

zations have always proven disasterous to the labor reform

movement, except in delegated bodies. The above organizations referred to, are simple organizations for the protec-

We would call your attention to, and advise, 2nd that you

form yourselves into co-operative Trades Unions. While these are the most beneficial associations of modern times, they require much judgment, and intellectual ability to make

them a success. They seem to be a necessity at this time in order to furnish employment to colored men in many States in the Union. We could not furnish a general plan of

organization. Each particular association must be governed by special rules. We can only advise you how to organ-

ze, when you inform the Bureau what you propose to organ-

ize. We can but say the general principle is, for each man to take a given amount of stock, and pay that in weekly or monthly installments until they have enough to commence

business with, so that, by a comfination of their money and labor, they will form a capital and business that will give them an independent living. In organizations of this kind

3. We should advise you to organize Building and Land

pay rent for one. We shall be pleased to advise you upon the most improved plans of organization.

4. In order to effect a more thorough organization of the colored workingmen of the United States, and advise and enlighten them upon all questions affecting their interest, and battle with the prejudices manifested because of our peculiar position, the National Labor Convention has adopted the Nzw Eza, a weekly journal published in the city of Washington, as the organ of the Colored Workingmen of the United States. It shall be our object to keep you informed as to the condition of the trades in each State, rates of wages, demand for labor, value of real estate, forms of organiza-

demand for labor, value of real estate, forms of organiza-

tion, and to meet all questions, national and local, affecting

the interest of the workingmen.

The necessity for such a paper is admitted by all who are

the good of our common country.

As we shall have one or more agents, who shall travel in

and through all the States to assist you in organizing all the departments of labor, we hope that every man will make himself an agent to take the paper, and see that his neighbor has one also, until it may be found in every house in the

the wheel, and victory and success will perch upon our ban-ners. All communications must be marked "official," and addressed to the President, Box 191, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—Your attention is particularly invited to the Consti-tution of the National Labor Union, published in the pro-

ceedings of the Convention.

ISAAC MYERS, President.

course is onward! Let every man put his shoulder to

Colin Crusor, Treasurer.

GEORGE T DOWNING, Vice President. LEWIS H. DOUGLASS, Secretary. CHARLES H. PETERS, Assistant Secretary

Hon. C. H. Hamilton, John H. Butler, G. M. Mabson

f any one branch organized, can accomplish more in the

ent number of any particular branch, that they

habits, and economical with our me

ondition in the United States.

reformers of our times-

now to provide for them.

tion of labor and wages.

an interest with you.

country.

Anthony Bowen, ap7-6m.

Bureau of Labor of the United States of

Report of Committee on Credentials.

Roll of members.

Unfinished business

9. Adjournment.

America.

Reading of minutes, Report of Bureau of Labor,

Report of local organizations.

and its transfer from one State to anothe

workingmen, and forward it to the Bur-

National Labor Union at its annual meetings.

Sec. 2. They shall regulate the salary of the President,

form such other service as may be required by the National Labor Union and Bureau of Labor. In his absence the As-

and credit account, and shall report the conditio

sistant Secretary shall perform the duties of his office.

tion of those who labor for a living.

Washington, D. C.

may require.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

NATIONAL LABOR UNION. NATURE'S GIFTS

SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED. Section 1. This organization shall be known as the National Labor Union, and its jurisdiction shall be confined to As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes, Sec. 1. The National Labor Union shall be composed of has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also such organizations as may now or hereafter exist, having for their object the amelioration and advancement of the condihas a remedy for disease been provided. Our

> will restore health and vigor to the invalid. To find such a remedy we should seek one that has stood the test of age. HOOFLAND'S

hills and valleys abound with roots and herbs

which, if scientifically prepared and compounded,

GERMAN BITTERS.

Sec. 1. The officers of the National Labor Union shall be elected annually on the third day of the session, and shall hold their office until their successors are duly elected. They shall consist of a President, Vice President, Recording and Assistant Secretary, Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of nine members. SEC 2. The above-named officers shall constitute a Bureau Sure Cure for Liver Complaint. Sure Cure for Dyspepsia.

Sure Cure for Debility. Sure Cure for Jaundice. Sec 4. The Bursay of Labor shall be located in the city of Sure Cure for Marasmus. And all affections arising from weakness or want

Sec. 1. The President shall preside at all meetings of the National Labor Union and the "Bureau of Labor," and president shall preside at all meetings of the Serve order and enforce the laws. He shall sign all orders for money drawh on the Treasurer by the Secretary, and be the custodian of the seal, which shall be affixed to all documents emanating from his office, and perform such other daties as may be required of him by the Bureau of Labor, and the interest of the various organizations in the several States demand.

And all diseases arising from weakness or want of action in the Liver or digestive organs. The great remedy for

IMPURE BLOOD

And all diseases arising from it. The great preventive of

FEVER AND AGUE.

It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague, if they will use a few bottles of this count of the proceedings of the National Labor Union and remedy each spring and fall. \$100 \$100

Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic as a preventative. Those who have the Fever and Ague will find. after the chills have stopped, that by using a few SEC. 1. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys, pay all

bottles of the Bitterrs or Tonic, that the disease sits and orders that may be drawn on him, and properly attested. He shall keep a debit and credit account, and report at each meeting of the Bureau of Labor. He may be required to give such bonds with such security as the Bureau will not return. These remedies will rebuild their constitutions faster than any other known remedy. The remedies were placed before the public thirty years ago, with all the prejudice of so-Sec. 1. The Bureau of Labor shall meet at least once in each month, at such time and places as the interest of the Union may require. They shall fill all vacancies in said Bureau. They shall have power to grant charters to the various organizations in the different States. In connection with the President they shall advise and superintend the organization of Labor Unions, land, loan, building, and cooperative associations generally, in the different States. They shall inquire into and inform the various organizations as to when, where, and how money can be obtained, in what sums, and at what rate of interest, and what security will be required. They shall give especial attention to protecting the rights of the workingmen of the various organizations called "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, and now, to-day, they stand at the head of all

preparations of their class, with the indorsement

physicians.

of eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen, and

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach. Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture. Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pain

Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of spirits, all indicate disease of the liver or digestive organs, combined with impure

Sec. 1. The meeting of the National Labor Union shall be held on the second Monday of December in each year; and shall commence its session at 12 M. Sec. 2. Special meetings of the National Labor Unions may be called by the President, upon the request of the Burgan of GERMAN BITTERS

is entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It is a compound of fluid extracts. The roots,

GERMAN TONIC

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is

TESTIMONY

Like the following was never before offered in behalf of any medicinal preparation: HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penn-

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs,

Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD

HON. JAMES THOMPSON, ustice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1866. 1 consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a

experience of it. Your's with respect, JAMES THOMPSON, HON, GEO. SHARSWOOD,

Getman Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving lyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

HON. WM. F. ROGERS. Mayor of the city of Buffalo, New York. MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1866. I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and

Tonic " in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system, Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

afflicted with dyspepsia. I had the dyspepsia so

stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected JAMES M. WOOD

This is to certify that I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters" for dyspepsia, and found it an invaluable remedy.

CAUTION. Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON

the least acquainted with our present disorganized condition, and as it is barely possible to disconnect our labor and social interest from our political, we shall at all times, when the necessity demands, take a decided stand in advising you upon all questions that will be to your interest as a race, and to is on the wrapper of each bottle. All others are

street, Philadelphia, Pa. CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor. Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

bottles, \$1.50 per bottle, or a half dozen Do not forget to examine well the article

For Sale by all Druggists And Dealers in Medicine Everywhere.

H

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of

in the side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the

blood. HOOFLAND'S

herbs and barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany; all the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manutacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the SSC. 1. This Constitution shall only be altered or amended at the regular annual meetings of the National Labor Union by a two-third vote of all members present.

Bitters, hence it is free from all the object incident to the use of a liquor preparation Bitters, hence it is free from all the objections HOOFLAND'S

you with this fact, that it is a Divine law, that we must labor, and that the comforts of life can only be attained by required.

sylvania, writes:

this vital question, in which we have consulted the wisdom and experience of the most profound economists and labor

valuable medicine in case of attacks of indiges-

tion or dyspepsia. I can certify this from my Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

I have found by experience th t Hoofland's

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD. Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania. I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic' to any one who may be

no restrictions should be placed upon parties investing, because of their ether relations. Let any man who will, take badly it was impossible to keep any food on my

Associations. These can easily be established in connection with your "Trades and Labor Unions," and will have a tendency to strengthen and perpetuate them. Experience has proved that all men can, by the agency of a well regulated building association, buy a house for what he would pay rent for one. We shall be pleased to advise you upon Law partner JOHN EUTERMARKS, ESQ. Law partner of Judge Maynard, Williamsport, Pa.

counterfeit. Principal office and manufactory at the German Medicine Store, No. 631 Arch

PRICES.Hoofland's German Bitters, per bottle, - \$1 00 Hoofland's German Bitters, half dozen, - 5 00 Hoofland's German Tonic, put up in quart

you buy, in order to get the genuine.

jan 1-eowly